

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6273

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

Page
FEB 15 1952
★
6
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Barley	10
Birdsfoot Trefoil	16
Clovers	3
Corn, Hybrid ...	12
Corn, Sweet ...	11
Fill-in Crops ...	21
Ladino	15
Lespedeza	21
Milletts	21
Oats	8
Pasture Grasses	17
Potatoes	10
Rye Grass	14
Sorghum	22
Soybeans	20
Sudan	19
Timothy	5
Wheat	10

Hoffman *farm* SEEDS

54TH
 YEAR
 SPRING
 1952



“green pastures . . . still waters”

What a fortunate privilege . . . caring for a share of the Good Earth—here in America! With ample rainfall and moisture. And helps of so many sorts available—almost no limit!

Benjamin Franklin, when a struggling printer centuries ago, once said: “Keep your shop and your shop will keep you.” How true today . . . when applied to American farmers and their farms.

Ways of farm success today are numberless. Methods are so different among folks of various areas. New practices are applied. New mechanical aids. Wouldn't it be hard for our great-grandfathers to believe what they would see, if permitted to return?

Progress goes on . . . but certain basic facts remain. Soil fertility must be kept up. Things must be done on time. Good management is still of top importance. On the farm, it includes learning soil deficiencies and correcting them. Many other such vital points. The one this book dwells upon is the highly important matter of *good seeds*.

This book is backed by a concern built upon Good Seeds, since 1899. Men who request your confidence, and ask for your farm-seed business. Folks who will strive to please you. Let your orders come along. And . . . THANK YOU indeed!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNA.



Clover doesn't have to be "4 leafed" to bring "good luck" . . . and here's why:

Three leafed or four . . . no matter. Because luck is not figured into the picture today. Something much more valuable.

Through the years, clover has been the backbone of many a good farm program. Ability to produce a good stand of clover, and then to KEEP it to haying time . . . has so often been the problem.

There's been a lot of good, hard research work in recent years. Toward betterment of this all-important clover question. And some fine progress. New strains are already here . . . others will doubtless come along. Kinds of clover with certain inbred ability to do certain jobs. Overcome troubles that used to help bring so much bad luck in farmers' grass fields.

Right here you have opportunity to secure your choice of several strains of Red Clover . . . each of good, clean tested quality. Details follow below. . . . Price List gives quotations.

"KENLAND" CLOVER (Certified)

Foremost in demand among the newer disease-resistant developments is this fast-gaining strain. Bred and developed by Dr. Fergus of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station (photo to right), in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. In heavy call through many areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. An Extension Service bulletin, issued by Maryland, cites many interesting comparisons favoring Kenland Clover over others:

Kenland has been selected specifically for resistance to Southern anthracnose, a fungus disease, and for general yielding ability. The question is raised whether three-fourths to one ton more Red Clover hay per acre is worth the extra \$1 to \$1.50 per acre for seed. (An easy decision.) Photos show decidedly better growths of Kenland. Tables showing yield comparisons in various tests over periods of years and in different areas also show results definitely in favor of Kenland.

There seems no question but Kenland is filling a very important need of today . . . making good hay crops while strains of less disease resistance fail to come through profitably. Here is the genuine Kenland strain in certified seed. Supply not large. Quick orders urged.

(Continued on next page)

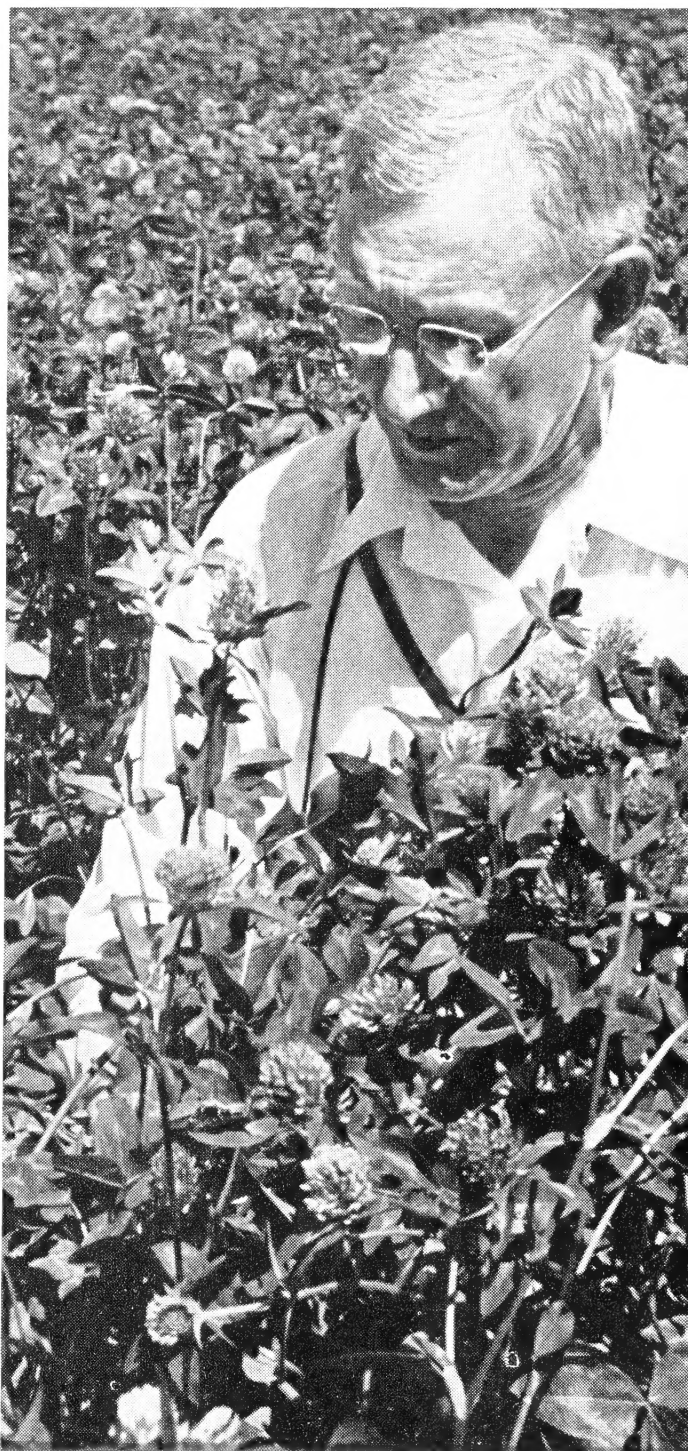


Photo (courtesy U.S.D.A.) shows Dr. Fergus of the Kentucky Experiment Station, who bred and developed "Kenland" Clover.

**INOCULATE Each Clover Seeding . . .
IT PAYS so much . . . Costs so little**

"CUMBERLAND" CLOVER **(Certified)**

Disease-resistant strain Cumberland Clover was bred to resist attacks of "stem spot" (anthracnose) disease. Has been making good records. One 4-year series of New Jersey tests averaged better than 3 tons of hay per acre, an increase of 19 per cent to 32 per cent over other competing strains. With proper management, Cumberland was shown capable of furnishing a good stand for 2 years of hay cutting. Its good yield and long life greatly offset its extra first cost. Order early. Replacement may not be possible.

RED CLOVER "Extra Quality"

Here is Red Clover seed of strictly top quality. The choice of available commercial seed. Sown by thousands of folks through many years. Seed from dependable sources. Sometimes known by the name of June, or Medium Clover. Most popular of all the clovers. Tested seed with high freedom from foul weeds. And seed of sound growth. True, this requires constant watching and most careful selection. But that's our job here . . . trying to supply you with the seed that will do your

crop job right. Your reliance upon Hoffman "Extra" Quality seed will help provide good clover-crop insurance.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) CLOVER

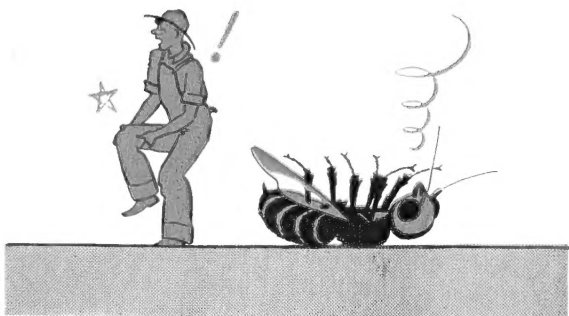
This year, more acres may be sown to Mammoth Clover (sometimes called Sapling). It makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. On the other hand, Mammoth is generally longer lived than is regular Red Clover. That may account for its presence in many pasture mixtures. Cultural methods are generally the same. The low cost of this true Mammoth seed should warrant its much wider use this year.

ALSIKE . . . Sure-Cropping CLOVER

No other clover, year in and year out, shows up as favorably as Alsike. Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well. Small seeded, it "goes farther" at sowing time. Dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Sow clean, hardy Hoffman Alsike seed. Supply limited this year.

Hoffman **Quality Seed** **Makes More Clean Hay**
to Bale, Store Loose, or Feed as Grass Silage





A bee dies when he stings you. The same thing holds good in the business world. Anybody who goes around stinging people won't last long.

You don't get stung when you buy seeds from Hoffman. It just wouldn't be possible for any outfit to grow like Hoffman has during the last 53 years unless they were putting out a good product. When you buy from Hoffman you get real value for your money . . . strictly first-class seeds every time.

The Hoffman reputation for quality has spread. From those early neighbors in Lancaster County in 1899, to tens of thousands of Hoffman friends all over the East today. And mainly through pleased customers recommending Hoffman seeds to their friends and neighbors.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

Composed of about:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover

$\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike

$\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

Shown above is the average content. At times during the season, the proportions may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This offering is composed of various lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always of sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular for years.

Timothy

"FARMER'S CHOICE" Quality

Used and liked as a dependable hay-cropping grass on more Northeastern farms than perhaps any other. Very popular companion of the leading legumes. Everyone is well acquainted with this crop—no need to here list its merits. Just one statement . . . "Farmer's Choice" brand Timothy seed bearing the Hoffman tag will be of strictly high quality. You can rely upon its cleanliness and sound growth.

TIMOTHY and ALSIKE (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 per cent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, and get good crops of mixed hay.

SWEET CLOVER

A great soil builder. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Also provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready. Has been used to cover bare spots—thicken the stands on thin pastures . . . using 5 to 10 pounds with 15 pounds of Rye Grass.

"YELLOW BLOSSOM" Type

Aggressive, hardy. In many cases can be profitably substituted for the usually higher-priced White Sweet Clover. Has gained in Eastern use.

A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it.

Mostly "WHITE BLOSSOM" Type

Lasts 2 years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Practice in the Central States is to sow it in the late summer. Thus, does not get too large a root system before the following spring . . . makes not-too-large plants, furnishing quite good hay.

"HUBAM" (Annual Strain)

Developed in Iowa. Lives but 1 year. Resembles the biennial in appearance, except in plant size—it produces less growth. Where a catch crop is wanted, especially when the field is to be fall plowed, Hubam is useful. Supplies good spring pasture under favorable moisture conditions.

Alfalfa...



Readers know the great value of alfalfa . . . its high content of protein, calcium, riboflavin, carotene. How it outranks so many other crops. Valuable as hay or ground meal. High carrying capacity as nutritious pasture. Fine soil-building properties.

A quick glance at official reports would indicate the seed supply ample. But alfalfa seed produced in so many sections is not at all adapted for sowing in the Northeast. Prettiest seed, lowest-cost seed, is the easiest available . . . but unfit! The desirable-source seed is the problem. Hard to get. In big demand.

"NORTHWEST" Brand ALFALFA

On thousands of farms in the East and North, Hoffman Quality Northwest brand seed has provided heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. Seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections; the U. S. Verified Origin tag coming to you on every bag shows the state in which your seed was grown. Seed that came from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . plants that had to be rugged enough to come through the exceptionally tough winters, the short seasons, and the other adverse conditions that are the rule in those areas.

This seed is from strains known to be dependable heavy yielders of quality hay. High tonnage. Clean, thrifty stands, 4, 5 years old, even older, have not been unusual. Large, vigorous root systems are produced to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific growth in the summers.

You are protected by the rigid Hoffman requirements of quality, purity and growth.

"GRIMM" Type ALFALFA

Some Hoffman patrons prefer this type of seed. It is produced in relatively the same areas from which Hoffman "Northwest" brand seed is secured.

A consistent producer of good crops . . . always classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa. "Grimm" is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out to afford much protection . . . seems to pull through many winters that are hard on other alfalfa. Here is strictly top quality, high-producing, clean seed . . . stocks are not large . . . order quickly.

Certified "Grimm" demands a premium with its assured genuineness. May not be available this season, but if in stock, see Price List for quotation.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION: All Alfalfas here offered (except Certified) are verified as to the state where grown, by the U. S. Seed Verification Service.

"RANGER" ALFALFA (Certified)

A multiple-strain development from selections of Cossack, Turkestan and Ladak varieties. Started in Nebraska. About equal, but not superior, to Grimm in winter hardiness and in ability to recover after cutting. Its outstanding trait is the resistance shown to attacks of bacterial wilt. Preferred on some New York State and other Northern farms. Gaining new friends in many of the upper and upland areas of Pennsylvania.

"BUFFALO" ALFALFA (Certified)

A strain highly resistant to bacterial wilt, one of America's most serious alfalfa diseases. Bred to survive and yield well in spite of this enemy. Originated in Kansas. Shows more rapid recovery after cutting than ordinary strains, larger fall growth, and a higher stand of survival.

Buffalo seed supply is limited. Quick orders urged. This strain is recommended for trial throughout most of this area. It may prove ideal for your conditions. Has already won many friendly users.

Always Inoculate Alfalfa Seed

Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause alfalfa crop failures. Inoculation gives alfalfa extra vigor . . . the boost it needs for a head start in the race with weeds. Pays dividends not only from better alfalfa crops, but also extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil. Increases protein content of alfalfa hay.

This is an age of specialization. Nowadays when people have heart trouble they consult a heart specialist. When their appendix acts up they go to a surgeon who specializes in that operation. The mother with an ailing baby hunts up a baby specialist.

It's good policy to follow the same idea in your seed buying. Hoffman is a house of seed specialists. Selling seeds is not a "part-time" venture for us. It's our year-round business. It includes lots of research work—observing growing crops—checking new varieties—hunting the outstanding crops in the seed-producing areas.

Our specialty is selling seeds of "extra-special" quality . . . seeds that will produce "extra-special" crops.



"ARASAN" Seed Treatment Helps Increase Stands and Boost Crop Yields

1951 tests further proved the value of "Arasan" seed treatment. In 28 farm tests, the average increase in alfalfa stands with "Arasan" treatment was 33 per cent. Alfalfa-clover mixtures tested on 11 different farms averaged 44 per cent increase in stand. Soybeans, red and alsike clover . . . most of the other legumes . . . have been helped greatly. Sudan and other grasses also started better when treated.

"Arasan" is a duPont (dust form) product. Purpose is to reduce blight, avoid root rot of tiny seedlings right after sprouting—before they emerge from the soil.

"Arasan" treatment coats the seed with dust to protect seed and seedlings in the soil against fungi.

Too long overlooked has been the killing off of tender seedlings, blighted before they could break through the ground. The

ones that would get through showed but little evidence of disease. By digging into drill rows, it was discovered that many other seeds did germinate . . . but often their tops and roots had been killed. Hence the effort to get more tiny plants up—past that stage of high seedling mortality . . . thus the stand of healthy plants made much better. That's what "Arasan" is doing.

Apply "Arasan" . . . then INOCULATE. Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Later, inoculate when sowing. There is no interference by either treatment. Both are great aids to better crops.

"Arasan" does not contain mercury or other metal . . . non-poisonous. Eight ounces treats 100 pounds.

In 3 sizes: 8 oz., \$1.10; 4 lb., \$6.20; ¼ oz., 30¢.

Seed Oats

TO HELP YOU GROW UP-STANDING CROPS OF GOOD TOP-VALUE HOME-GROWN FEED

Great steps forward have been made in oat strains. Today there is new ability to resist disease . . . to grow more oats to the acre. For oats success this year—sow early on a well-prepared fertilized seed bed. Figure 3 bushels per acre by weight (9 to 10 pecks by measure) of any of these Hoffman selections.



When you picked your wife, you looked over the field pretty carefully, didn't you? And picked out the finest girl you could find. Because you knew you'd be living with her a long time.

Same thing should apply when you're buying seeds . . . the "long-time" view should be considered.

One weed seed in the seed you sow this year can develop into a plant producing hundreds or thousands more. And official tests have shown some weed seeds can germinate after 10, 20, even up to 40 years in the soil.

Any farmer who sows weed-infested seed is just storing up trouble for himself for many years to come. Depend on Hoffman for seeds thoroughly cleaned by modern machinery and conscientious workmen.

"CLINTON ELEVEN" OATS (Certified)

This improved selection from the original crossings that produced "Clinton" oats has given top performance. Here in "Clinton 11" is more uniform ripening. Less of the green "unfinished" grains at harvest. Less variation in plant height. Improved yield. It makes still more bushels than did the original "Clinton"—also a good producer.

Good Disease Fighter

An outstanding good point for "Clinton 11" is the way it fights off attacks of disease that used to take heavy tolls in other oat fields. "Clinton 11" was bred to do that job. It has succeeded. Let's hope there will never be a scourge like some years back. But if it should strike again, and your fields have "Clinton 11" in them, you have top-grade crop insurance.

Makes Yields That Pay

"Clinton 11" carries the "good" things needed to produce paying crops. The disease resistance already mentioned. It tillers well, producing many nice-size kernels per head. Stalks grow to good, uniform height. Straw is stiff—keeps standing. Ripens in early to moderate season. Ripens uniformly, without the unripe green-cast grains. Does not shatter—lose its grain early, waiting for harvest. Is classed as a yellow oat. Thin hull. Meaty kernel. Fine feed.

Bred-in Crop Insurance

"Clinton 11" carries the right bloodlines to produce good crops. Any small extra cost over seed of less ability will return "with interest" from its extra yield. Order this fine certified "Clinton 11" seed early.

"CLINTON 59" OATS (Certified)

Two agricultural experiment stations—Illinois and Indiana—are greatly responsible for two of today's main oat varieties . . . "Clinton 11" and "Clinton 59." From what can be learned, the crosses that produced both strains are just about identical. A different number was applied at each station.

Here is a supply of "Clinton 59." Finest quality. True strain. Certified. What could be written about it would have to about match the above details on "Clinton 11" . . . there could hardly be any great inherent differences. Depend on this Hoffman top-quality, genuine seed . . . either number . . . get top crop returns!

"AJAX" OATS (Certified)

"Ajax" is gaining new friends each year. Was originated in Canada from a cross between Victory and Hajira. Has proven itself to be a high-yielding variety, and resistant to the blight (*helminthosporium*) that has been the downfall of a number of other oats strains.

Grows a tall straw of desirable stiffness. Height may average 4 to 5 inches over "Clinton" strains. Said to ripen maybe 5 to 7 days later. Has been making good crops, despite attack by stem rust, leaf blotch, blight and crown rust. In one Pennsylvania 7-year test, "Ajax" averaged ahead of its competing strains—its greatest lead in one of those years (1950) being 7.9 bu. per acre. In another test series over 3 years, in various counties, "Ajax" also held a comfortable lead in yield. One New Jersey source reported "Ajax" leading other oats checked alongside by 8.6 extra bushels to the acre. . . . No question about "Ajax" being a recommended strain.

"ANDREW" OATS (Certified)

A Minnesota development. From a cross of Bond x Rainbow. In Central Illinois performance test, "Andrew" oats yielded 11.2 bu. more per acre than the average of all other varieties. In Urbana 3-year test, "Andrew" made 75.2 bu. per acre—its closest rival 71.5.

"Andrew" grows to good height. Stands a little taller than "Clinton 11." Heads out about a week earlier, but matures about same time. Has resisted the disease so damaging to many former oat strains, *helminthosporium*. Also resistant to most races of leaf and crown rust and smut.

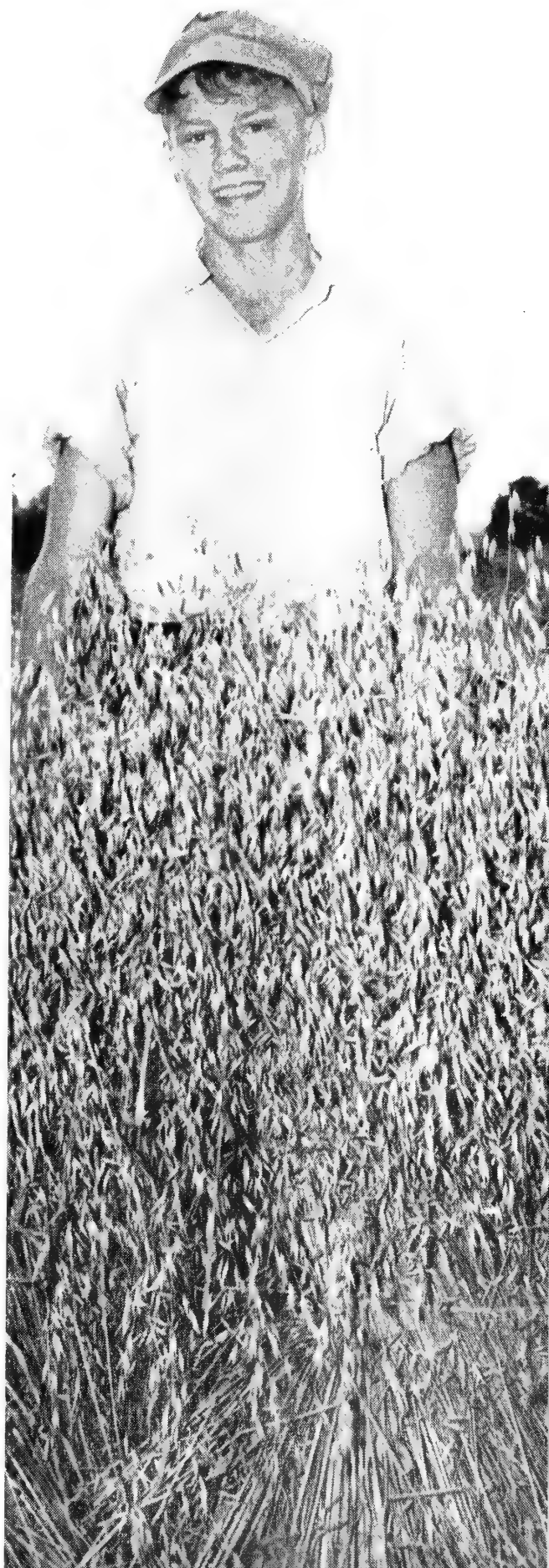
"MOHAWK" OATS (Certified)

Dependable, good-yielding oats, closely related to "Clinton"—same general characteristics. Developed in New York . . . has done well there and in Northern Pennsylvania. Recommended. Resisted leaf blotch and blight, crown and stem rust. Stiff straw . . . can stand until ripe with little risk of going down.

CHEAPER SEED?

Sure, there's always cheaper seed. But don't you get just about what you pay for? Same as in clothing, groceries or anything else.

Truly top-quality seeds and bargain prices can't go together. Since 1899, Hoffman patrons have enjoyed the satisfaction that only Good Seed can provide. KNOWN-Performance strains. Good crop producers. At fair prices. Plant Hoffman Quality Seeds for satisfaction and profit!





Barley...

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Excellent new variety. Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Moderately compact head. Has good length stiff straw that does not lodge easily. Yields very well. Resists spot disease and mildew. Matures about like Wisconsin 38. Supply limited.

"WISCONSIN 38" BARLEY

Six-row, resistant to stripe disease. Smooth beards, without sharp barbs. Useful nurse crop. Can provide extra home-grown feed, if corn runs low.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed at New York station. Popular throughout that state and other northern areas. Firm straw, nice grain. Hardy.

Wheat...

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

Heavy yielder, bred in Wisconsin. Appears most worthy among present strains of spring wheat. Resists attacks of rust. A good flouring type. Adapted to higher altitudes in East.

"CERESAN M" Treatment for Barley, Wheat, Oats

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields . . . from even supposed to be disease-free seed. Low cost. 1 lb. treats 32 bu. seed grain. 14-oz. can, \$1.40; 3-lb. can, \$3.75.

Seed Potatoes

"IRISH COBBLER" (Certified)

Old reliable type. Early. Makes good yields of good potatoes. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Finest Maine-grown seed.

"KATAHDIN" (Certified)

The main crop variety on many farms. Fine yielder. Very mealy. Oval shaped, smooth, shallow eyes. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Matures a little before "Green Mountain."

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (Certified)

Late; good eating qualities, sound keeper. One of the best-liked standard varieties.

"SEBAGO" (Certified)

Late, blight resistant. If sprayed, will grow until frost. Many report Sebago living through drought to make good crops after late rains.

"RUSSET" (Certified)

Seed produced by famous Tuber-Unit method. A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. Produces heavy yields. Seed comes from Michigan.

"SEMESAN BEL" Treatment Increases Potato Yields

Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases can affect the best seed potatoes and cut yields. "Semesan Bel" offers easy, low-cost control. Average yield increase is about 10 per cent. Quick-dip and plant. 1 lb. treats 60 bu. Cost: 1-lb. can, \$2.45; 2-oz. can, 55¢.



Sweet Corn

"GOLDEN ROCKET" (67 Days)

Fine, new, very early, hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to 7½ inches, 10-12 rows, medium yellow . . . kernels fairly deep, medium wide. Unusually fine quality for such early corn. Much better plant type than most hybrids of such maturity—few suckers. Great early market corn—big future.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY" (84 Days)

A new hybrid. Taller than Golden Cross, fewer suckers . . . ears borne 8 inches higher, shank longer. 7½ to 8 feet tall. Vigorous, wilt resistant. Tassels and silks yellow. Ears 9 inches, 12-14 rows. Deep, yellow, medium-wide kernels . . . flavor excellent. Great for home use, market gardeners, canners and freezers.



"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (85 Days)

Probably the most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks 6½ to 7 feet tall. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"LINCOLN" (83 Days)

A good, sturdy hybrid. Stalks, 6 feet. Ears, 7 to 8 inches. 12-16 rows. Broad, medium-yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA" (87 Days)

This hybrid is a good producer, highly resistant to wilt. Tall, broad, dark foliage. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID" (90 Days)

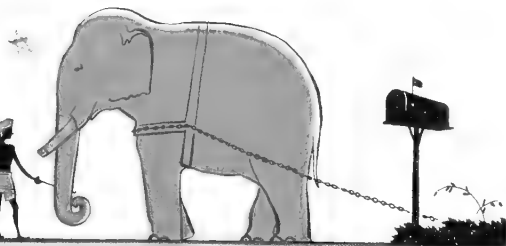
Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"GOLDEN BANTAM" (76 Days)

Best known of old type early corns. Mostly 8 rowed. Kernel wide, medium deep. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN" (100 Days)

The good old standby. Sugary, pearly white grain. Good size ears, 14 to 18 rows.



Hoffman is big enough to buy right . . . yet small enough to give each order its proper attention.

The volume of the major seed items in the Hoffman line is quite large. So we can deal direct with producers . . . buy in carload lots . . . eliminate "middlemen." This helps bring a quality product to you at a reasonable price.

On the other hand, Hoffman is not so big that personal touch with the customer is lost. We're a closely knit group of small-town folks . . . interested in your welfare, interested in helping you grow better crops.

Each year many orders for less than \$5 worth of seed are filled . . . others for big farms for many hundreds—often into the thousands. Large or small, we value each order . . . each individual customer.

Grow YOUR "best-ever" Corn Crop

Plant Funk-G Hybrid Seed



Above, you read but ten of the thousands of such experiences. All over the East and North, the story is the same. Why do more and more such fine reports come here each year? Because the use of Funk G seed was started here on the right foundation. Never guesswork to hasten seed sales. But the slower method—the sure one. . . . Knowing the facts, the needs of a section first. Then being able to come through with hybrid strains that will do that section's job—right!

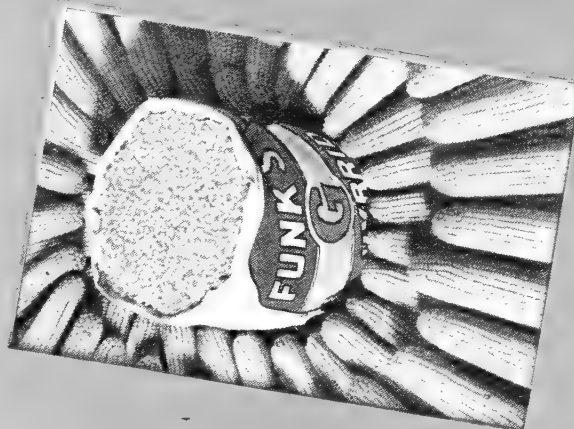
Whether the need was for an earlier-ripening corn to store safely . . . or to plant where soil fertility was low . . . or to fight off bad attacks of blight . . . or to stand up despite frequent heavy storms . . . or to greatly raise feed values over ensilage formerly used . . . or any of a dozen other needs—here among Hoffman and Funk-trained men, year after year, has continued this unequalled search for still better things for corn farmers. This effort shall keep on. True, it's costly, a lot of hard work, but the

satisfaction is great . . . knowing that so many more corn farmers all over are profiting by it. Wherever you plant corn, you, too, can profit by planting today's Funk G hybrids. There's such a difference among hybrids. There's been real progress in this Hoffman-Funk G family hybrids. They are truly outstanding!

Follow your new Funk G Guide. Let us help determine your proper Funk G husking hybrid. And another for your silo. Just in case you misplaced the Guide sent you, or handed it to a neighbor, may we send you another free copy? Surely want you to gain the benefit of being a Funk G user—this year. Promise you'll be another Funk G booster come harvest this fall. There are more of them every year!

Follow This Guide to Corn Success

If your copy was mislaid, may we mail a duplicate?



SAVE on "bought feed."
With your right G hybrid silage, you'll be feeding more nutrients per green ton. Its richness in "near-finish" grain affords you real savings.



Our milk production is definitely up. Thanks to Funk G ensilage corn. . . . My Funk G corn yields more than any other about 30 different farm county neighbors fields. . . . Most 20 acres of corn I ever saw in any 30 years' farming. . . . The green color stays—white corns or—drying, looks so easy. . . . My Funk G keeps growing about 100 days, 2 or more weeks after it has been planted. Keeps right on the job. Makes a really good silage year after year. . . . Fully satisfied in using any. . . . (That you may see from Funk G)



Rye Grass ... faithful watchdog to keep your topsoil from straying away ...

Rye Grass certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of rain drops. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed. A versatile crop, too . . . put it to use wherever possible in your farming program. Following paragraphs give you a number of ideas on practical uses for this great crop.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. Order enough for your corn acreage . . . 20 to 24 pounds per acre, usually sown at last normal cultivation. Makes a good winter coat for the soil. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop the topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons of good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Early spring plowing gives best results.

Splendid on Potato Ground

Spring discing last year's potato fields and sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 pounds Rye Grass, 10 pounds Red Clover gives good results. The Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is combined, the clover competes with the Rye Grass in warmer period. Next spring there's a heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

For Pasture Improvement

Ten pounds Rye Grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre have helped to "doctor up" old pastures. After liming and fertilizing. Rye Grass is used widely as a nurse grass in pasture mixtures, too.

More Orchards Get Rye Grass

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

Helpful in Gardens

Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20 to 25 pounds Hoffman Rye Grass per acre. Or seed between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

Makes Good Extra Pasture

After a good growth has been attained, pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop value. It makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be supplied in the grain ration.

Top Quality Seed for Top Results

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned to top degree of purity. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make good cover crops . . . clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Repays its low cost many times over.

Ladino

Dairy cows reach high production on Ladino. More folks in the sheep, hog or poultry business are finding Ladino pasture helpful toward lower feed cost. Ladino and its companion grasses are supplementing regular pastures on many farms; replacing them on others. Grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled, or more—and with palatable, rich feed.

Ladino is a tall growing, leafy form of White Clover; spreads by runners. A vigorous perennial. 1 pound to the acre is usually sufficient. One caution: Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary White Clover seed. Hoffman patrons get true type Ladino.

High-Production Pasture

Authorities feel that some Ladino should be included in EVERY pasture mixture. Along with 1 pound of Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds of Alsike are often included to help thicken the stand the first year. Where Alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 pounds; where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Orchard Grass is popular with Ladino. If kept down early by cutting or grazing, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. 4 or 5 pounds is usual rate. Tall Meadow Oat, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, may be palatable—does not stand grazing as well. Brome, 8 to 10 pounds per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. Meadow Fescue has been used successfully on moist, fertile soils. 8 pounds Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 pounds Timothy may be included, but does not stand grazing well—makes little growth in dry weather.

Triple-Purpose Ladino Mixtures for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage

Land once considered too valuable for pasture only now brings in excellent returns from these mixtures. A good basic formula is 4 pounds Timothy with winter grain, and 4 pounds each of Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and Red Clover, with 1 pound Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds Alsike can be added. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds Alfalfa may be added.

Unequaled in carrying capacity.

Unrivalled in protein and calcium (lime) content. Rich in phosphorus.

High in carotene, which is the source of vitamin C.

High palatability to all livestock.

Has relative freedom from disease.

Rapid recovery after grazing.

Gives up more nitrogen to companion grasses than do other legumes.

One pound (680,000) seeds on 1 acre means 15 seeds per square foot.

Ladino to Replenish Old Stands

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and reseeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Ladino and grasses can be introduced into thin Alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

Ladino in Orchards

As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is its shallow root system . . . does not compete too much with the trees for moisture during dry weather.

(Continued on next page)



LADINO CLOVER (Continued)

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds Rye Grass, 8 pounds Orchard Grass, 4 pounds Alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino. In New York, good results have been obtained using 12 pounds Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino. Other poultry formulas are employed.

Ladino Hog Pasture

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover for this purpose than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are usually in these mixtures.

Good Care of Ladino Important

Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods to make new growth and build food reserves. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious.

Fertilizer is important. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate is sometimes used as top dressing; however, manure may tend to stimulate the grass in the mixture to the extent that it might crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

"WHITE DUTCH" CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing. Useful in pastures and lawns.

"WILD WHITE" CLOVER

Of English origin. Compared to White Dutch, it has smaller leaves, stems and flowers. Vast root system. Stands close pasturing. Hardy, long life.

Hoffman Seed of Winter WHEAT and Winter BARLEY

Many hundreds of acres of Hoffman Seed Wheat and Barley went into winter in fine shape. They will have careful observation through harvest, and be ready for your call in August.



Here's the way one Hoffman booster put it: "Everybody nowadays is yelling for more money. We farmers don't have a boss to go to and ask for a raise. If we want more money, there's only one place it can come from. We've got to get it out of our land. We can't pick it off the trees. Most of us work as hard as we can. We farm as well as we know how . . . lime and fertilize our land and take good care of it.

"The one sure way to get more money is to plant seed that will make better crops for us. I can tell you in just four words why I get your seeds year after year—they pay me better."

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Last year saw a big increase in the sowing of this legume. Birdsfoot is not too exacting in soil requirements. Recommended for hill land dairy farms. Good on heavier valley soils. Acid or low-fertility ground should be well limed and fertilized.

Valuable for hay in perennial meadows. Also on upland. Used in permanent pasture mixtures, where it stays green, producing excellent feed during hot summer. Often in contrast to other legumes intended for similar use, which tend to dry up. Used, too, where other shorter-lived legumes like Red Clover can be used to supply feed the first year or two, until the Birdsfoot gets established.

Birdsfoot Trefoil produces hay relished by cows. Has high feed value. Helpful in grass-silage programs. More drought resistant than Ladino. A heavy producer, slow starting. Helps fight erosion.

Inoculate. Sow early. 5 lbs. Birdsfoot and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre, with 1½ bu. Oats or Barley. Drop seed behind grain spouts for shallow coverage.

Price list carries two quotations on Birdsfoot Trefoil seed. Most Hoffman sales are of the lower-priced broad leaf strain produced in Europe. Yields have proved dependable through the years. In small supply is also the certified Empire Strain from New York State.

Good Pasture

Good pasture provides feed high in important minerals, vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates . . . at lowest cost.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. The high-quality pasture seed here listed will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.

SPECIAL-PURPOSE MIXTURES

Nowadays, many folks want special pasture mixtures for specialized uses in their pasture programs. Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery . . . we will be glad to "make to order" any special formula that suits your purposes best. Nothing but clean, sound-growing seed will be used.

HIGHLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend, based on long experience. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, proper amounts of other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow spring or fall, 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

LOWLAND PERMANENT PASTURE

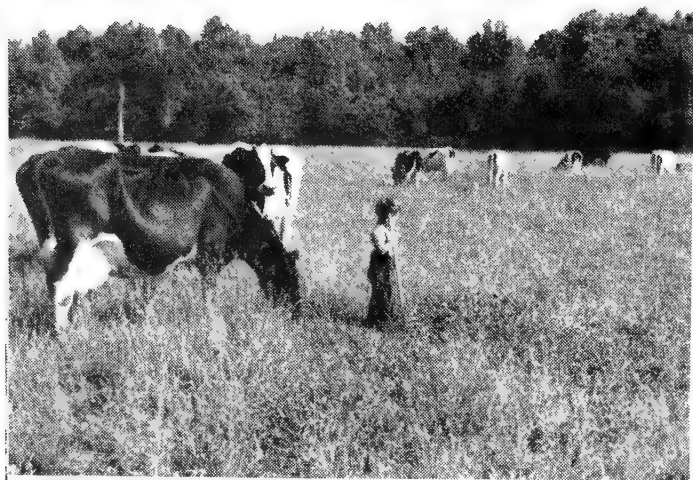
A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of Alsike. Herd's Grass—other seeds that thrive in low areas. High quality.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Leading pasture grass for good soils. Perhaps the hardiest of perennials. Prefers sweet soil; responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Is a slow grower; best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

(Continued on next page)





ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won the admiration of many folks. Will grow almost anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils.

A heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or grass silage. Makes excellent pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard, with 1 pound Ladino, is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds of Red or Alsike Clover and Timothy could help fill in during the first year. On good soil, Alfalfa is often included to advantage. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

MEADOW FESCUE

Very much at home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino on wet land. Starts early in spring; stays green late into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Useful in mixtures. Makes good hay.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Good in pasture mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Establishes quickly and makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Useful mainly on land too poor and dry for Kentucky Blue. Forms thin sods; not a heavy producer. Included in many poor-land mixtures.

"LINCOLN" BROME GRASS

A tall, leafy, vigorous, deep-rooted, palatable grass. Hardy, long lived. Much slower than Timothy to get established. Becomes productive the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on poor acid soils are poor. Makes a fine mixture with Alfalfa, valuable for hay or pasture, or both. First crop may be cut for hay—the second growth pastured.

Usual seeding is about 10 pounds Alfalfa and 8 to 10 pounds Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 pounds Brome, 1 pound Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy close grazing, but is excellent pasture if grazing is controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or other similar southern-grown strain. . . . The northern-grown seed (often lower priced) doesn't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix Brome with other seeds. Sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Some mix Brome seed with fertilizer in the grain drill. Some mix the Brome with wheat, barley, or oats, and sow through the grain compartment—stir often to keep the seeds well mixed. On many small areas, the seed is broadcast by hand. Shallow sowing is important; not over ½ inch deep, ¼ inch is better. Cultipacking after sowing firms soil; gives seed a better start.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses to catch. Grows under most any soil condition, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence is used chiefly in mixtures with other grasses. Is vigorous, drought resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf.

CREEPING RED FESCUE

Mainly useful in lawns; adapted to dry and shady places. Unpalatable as pasture. CHEWINGS is another Fescue for lawns and athletic fields.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up well. Not too leafy. Does not survive long under close grazing. Has ability to make crops on poor, dry, sandy land. Its seed won't mix well with others—sown separately.

(Continued on next page)

REED CANARY GRASS

The main advantage of Reed Canary is its ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Has succeeded on dry land; however, dry-land grasses are better there. Helps convert swampy ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 pounds Reed Canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Perennial, stems spread underground, makes tough sod.

"ALTA" (Tall) FESCUE

Has become widely known in recent years. Taller growing, producing a heavier and somewhat coarser growth than Meadow Fescue. Resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously under wet or dry conditions. Stays green late in fall, but sometimes turns yellow in mid-summer. Stands up under hard usage; valuable on airports and athletic fields. Not as palatable to livestock as some grasses, but its vigorous growth recommends its use in many pasture formulas.

You have a tough job on your hands these days. With a labor scarcity facing you. With certain machinery scarce, and replacement parts hard to find. With feed prices high—costs of everything else you buy high, too. With Government regulations changing so fast it's hard to keep up with them.

You certainly have enough worries without adding any about the seed that goes on your land. Hoffman takes such worries off your mind. Hoffman seeds are of sound germination. Hardy. Always varieties adapted to your conditions. Cleaned right. Vigorous, heavy yielders.

Every year, more farmers find farming less risky, with less crop worries, when they sow Hoffman seeds. Same thing will hold true on your farm.

Sudan Grass

DRY-WEATHER PASTURE HELPS MAINTAIN MILK FLOW DURING HOT SUMMER DAYS

Sudan pasture has often paid *big* dividends! Uneven growth of regular pastures poses a real problem some years. Due to getting heavy during spring and early summer, slow and danger of over-grazing during the hot, dry summer months, then a pick-up in growth again in the fall. A small acreage of Sudan coming along just when regular pastures are least productive has been a life saver to many dairymen . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Divide Sudan pasture—using one portion while the others are given a chance to grow.

Sudan is seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help growth. Do not graze until 14 inches tall . . . usually in about 5 weeks.

Some mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed; 1 bushel soys, 12 to 15 pounds Sudan. Sudan seed may be mixed with fertilizer to save one operation.

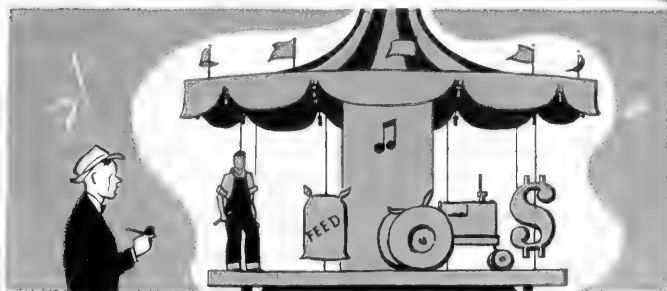
"SWEET" SUDAN

In several tests, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Seems to have definite disease resistance. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, attractive leaves. Grows heavier, tall stalks. Has gained considerable popularity . . . the best evidence that it must be doing a good job.

SUDAN "Regular Type"

Valuable for dairy herds in a dry spell when green pastures are needed quickly. Useful for quick hay. Sometimes used for silage. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Often ready to cut in 50 to 70 days—ready to recut in another 50 days. Straight Sudan hay has almost equal value to Timothy. Very leafy; 5 feet tall, heavy stooler; stands well.

Some sow winter rye in the fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Sown from corn-planting time to August. Very dangerous to feed Sudan after frosted!



Soy Beans

Soybeans play an important part in many a farm-feed program. Valuable for hay. The beans have high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used with corn silage. Combined with oats, Sudan Grass, millet, or sorghum . . . soys offer a variety of nutritious feeds.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Other varieties have come and gone, but "Wilsons" still lead the field where hay is wanted. It is still the most popular bean of the East for hay purposes. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes 5 feet on good ground, 3 to 4 feet even on poorer soil. Yields of 2 to 4 tons of high-protein hay per acre are common. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety, too. This variety, Wilson Black, will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the South; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Some folks plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn crop, and the mixture is high in feeding value.

"LINCOLN" SOYS (Yellow)

Has rapidly come toward the front in the East. Developed in Illinois, enjoys wide popularity through the Mid-West. Approved by many authorities. Gained farmer-boosters every year on its performance. Must be given high credit for its fine yield record.

One outstanding quality is the way it stands up. Produces better-quality beans. In tests, often averaged 8 per cent more oil with a higher iodine number than other



beans of same maturity. In some regional tests, "Lincoln" led the field by nearly 6 bushels per acre. Here is fine-quality "Lincoln" seed.

"HAWKEYE" SOYS (Yellow)

About a week earlier in maturity than the popular "Lincoln." A fine yellow soybean, "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans indicate its extra yieldability. Its fine success so far will place it permanently on many more farms.

The "Hawkeye" variety was developed in Iowa; its use has been spreading rapidly in Mid-Western soybean country. Seems now like it has a rosy future here in the East, too . . . maybe right on your farm. If you're looking for a good-yielding early bean, give it a trial this year.

INOCULATE SOYBEAN SEED ALWAYS!

Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility. Soybean seed should be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content gets higher.

Tests showed inoculation giving increases of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton hay, and almost 12 bushels beans per acre. Look at the picture at the top of this column. The stalks in the man's right hand are from inoculated soybean seed . . . those in his left hand, from seed not inoculated. Your soybean crop will pay much better when Hoffman Inoculator is used. Cost is so low . . . returns great!



Forage and "Fill-in" Crops

CANADA FIELD PEAS (For Early Green Feed)

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Then drill oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2". Pasture when about 1 foot high. Feed gradually to avoid bloating. After cut, new growth appears.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth.

RAPE—for QUICK PASTURE

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

"JAP" MILLET—for Quick Hay

Most popular millet in northern-central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, yields good crops in from 7 to 9 weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 lbs. per bushel). "HUNGARIAN" Millet is used by folks in more northern areas.

"HOG PASTURE MIXTURE"

Provides 8 to 11 weeks' use at low cost. Quick green feed—often ready in 4 weeks. Useful after other crop failures. Grows until frost; won't winter. Producer of flesh, fat, wool. For cattle, cut and remove to prevent trampling. Gets second growth. Use 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1. Harrow in.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

LESPEDEZA ("KOREAN")

Great hay and pasture legume. Will grow on poor, worn soils, or land too sour to grow clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20-25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate.

LESPEDEZA ("SERICEA")

Lasts several seasons. Taller. Resembles Alfalfa in growth, but hay is more woody. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Real soil improver. Seed should be inoculated.

(Continued on next page)



Some seedsmen make low price their goal. Take a lot of short cuts and deliver a low-priced product to their customers.

Others set out to deliver the finest possible seed . . . with price a secondary consideration. They go through many extra cleaning operations . . . take extra precautions all along the line.

Through these many years, Hoffman has always followed the latter road. Thousands of dollars have been invested in special equipment . . . Clipper Cleaners, Hart-Carter Disc Separators, Superior Graders, Gustafson Treaters, Sutton, Steele and Steele Gravity Mill, Campbell Dryer, Calkins Treater, Steinlite Moisture Tester, Howe Mixer, Mangelsdorf Germinator, Morecorn Grader, Eureka Length Grader, Ferrell Corn Grader.

The jobs these machines do mean a lot to you. Their presence here is one of the reasons why Hoffman seeds produce better crops.

SORGHUM (Fodder Cane)

Valuable for cattle feed, as green forage, or ensilage. Sometimes used along with soybeans to make fine silage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analysis of grain similar to corn. See Price List.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Combines the desired qualities of a sweet forage sorghum with strong stalks . . . seeds may be used as a grain feed. Out-produces grain sorghum in forage, except when very dry.

Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in the hard-dough stage with field ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.



Just as in any other profession, there are certain farmers who make their efforts stand out from the crowd. They earn the reputation of good farmers . . . "particular" farmers.

Some call them fussy, too careful, too finicky, too precise. But deep down inside, everybody envies their success . . . envies the way these folks seem to make more money.

These men know it's the crop that counts, not the seed cost. And they have found year after year they grow bigger, cleaner, better-paying crops from Hoffman seeds.

We're very particular about every bag of seed we sell. And you're particular about the seed to be put on your land. Together let's work toward crops we'll both be particularly proud of.

WINTER (Hairy) VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils or where Red Clover fails. Usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate. Plant along with a small amount of wheat or rye.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover—is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, or green manure. Useful in corn fields and orchards. Sown 20 pounds per acre, June to late August; matures following June. Inoculate.

COW PEAS

For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down. Don't plant early, or seed will rot. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks millet, cut when in bloom. Inoculate the seed.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June and first half of July. A quick, sure emergency crop in fields where a bad spring ruins other earlier seedings. Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. superphosphate may up yield by 5 to 8 bu.

Buckwheat often helps solve feed shortages. Makes good flour. The middlings have good protein content.



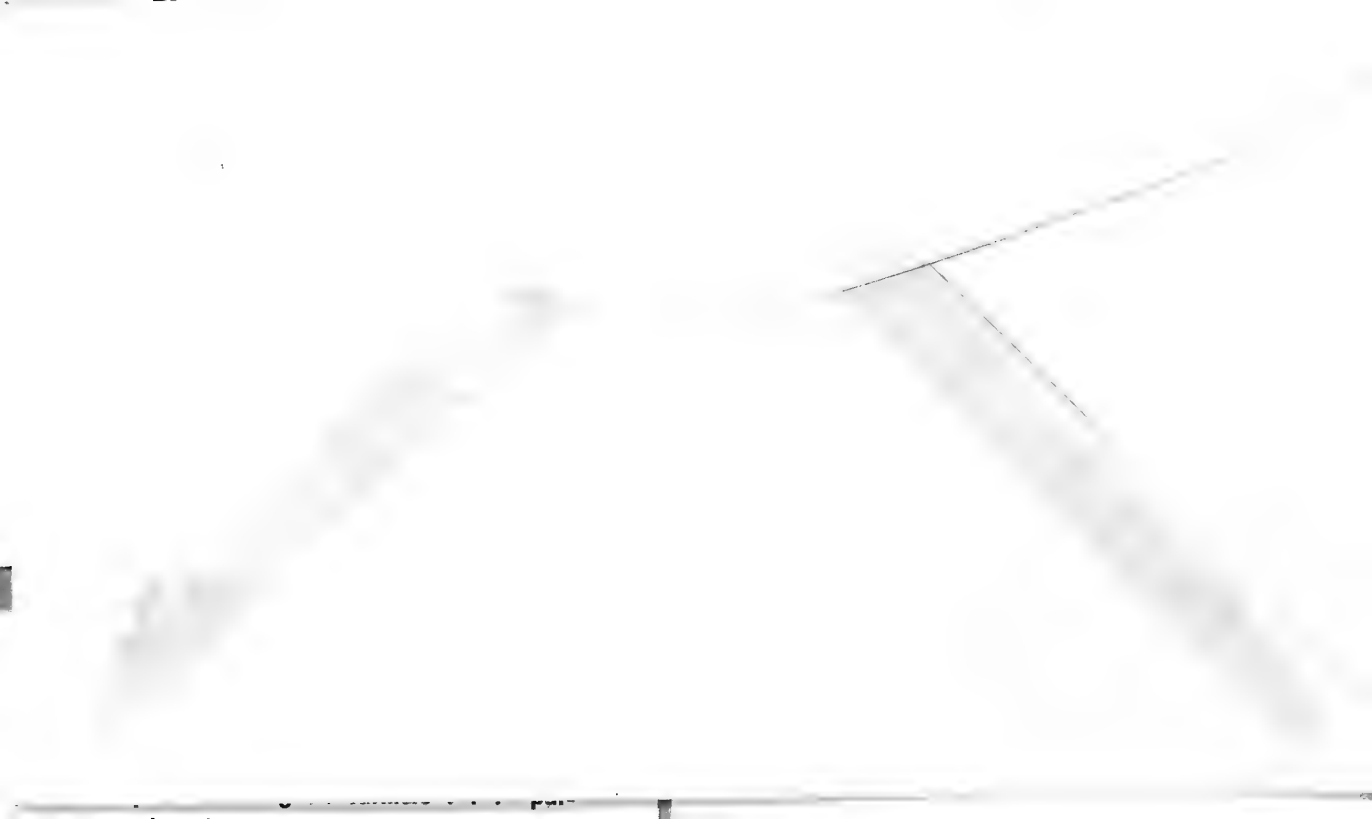
FROM



A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE

(LANCASTER COUNTY)

PENNSYLVANIA



DATE _____

(Please Print)

ADDRESS

R.F.D. No. _____

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

(Name of Place)

SHIP BY (Mark which) ➔

FREIGHT ☐MAIL ☐

EXPRESS ☐

For Freight-Paid
Offer and Terms
see Price List.

Remit for postage
except on items
quoted 'postpaid'.

Customer pays express charges.
(Rates very high).

TO SHIP

(Mark a VERY EARLY date — allow plenty of time)

IMPORTANT: If you have another order on file here, for corn or other items, is it to **YES** ☐
be shipped with this order? **NO** ☐

To avoid duplication, please do not enter any item on this sheet that you had engaged on an earlier order.

[illegible]

NOTE: If we shall select your Funk "G" Hybrid Numbers, fill in EVERY blank below. Specify how much seed you want to produce husking corn, also how much for ensilage.

MY SOIL TYPE IS: (which) ☐ LIMESTONE ☐ SANDY ☐ CLAY ☐ HEAVY LOAM

MY GROUND IS: ☐ GOOD ☐ MEDIUM ☐ POOR. My corn season is _____ days

I plant corn (date): _____ Fall frosts usual (date) _____

Must harvest in time for wheat: YES ☐ NO ☐ Elevation above sea level _____ feet

The variety of Husking Corn

I have been planting is:

Mail to A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc. LANDISVILLE (Lancaster Co.) PA.

ORDER OF WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION

NAME

Address

MAIL

APPROX

CITY

STATE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

CAUSE

DATE

TIME

PLACE

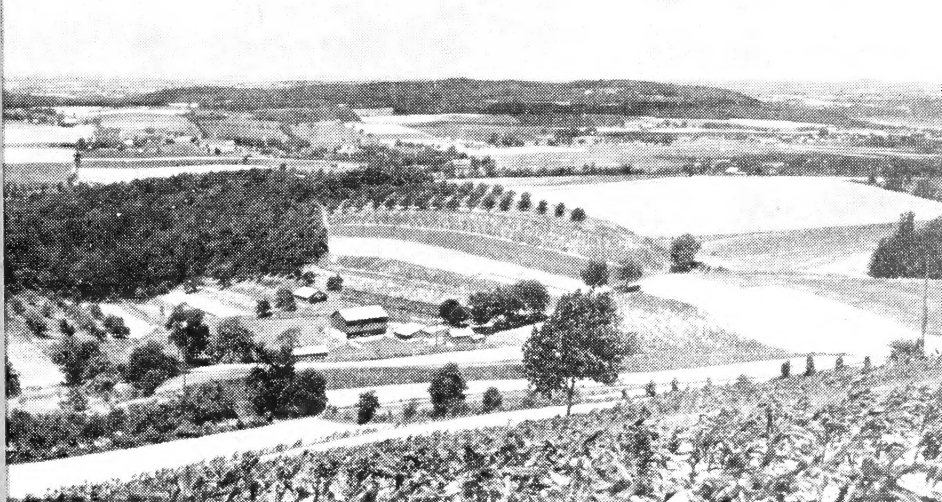
**All sorts
of farms—**

small . . .

medium . . .

great big . . .

**in all kinds of
locations**



A farm's size is not the important thing. The way it is run is what counts! Up-land or short-season places must operate along different lines—from areas favored with more "growing" weather, more valley land, or other benefits. Yet everywhere—proper handling means so much!

First—the soil itself, its preparation, feeding and care. And then . . . your **SEEDS!** Your silent partner, whose vital help can show so plainly at harvest time. This book offers real seed helps to you—at very fair cost. Order them now. Join the thousands of others who

**Produce FINE crops
from Seeds out of
these warehouses**

"MONEY-BACK" Terms

Hoffman seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge. If they aren't, return them at once. Your money will be refunded. Time for tests granted.

The Order for Your Seeds Will Surely Be Appreciated!

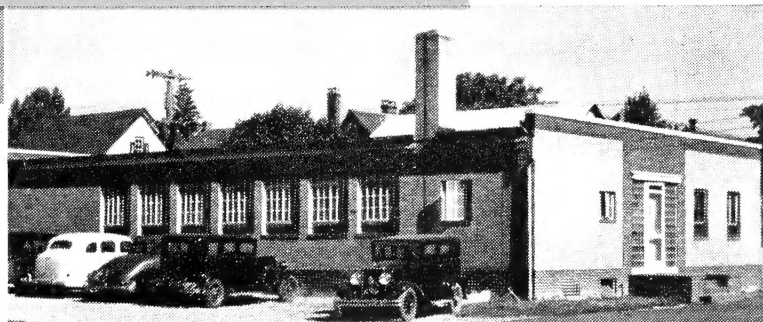
ASSURANCE of QUALITY

Every care is taken to provide only good-quality seeds. All sales are on this basis as approved by the American Seed Trade Association, for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container within reasonable tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return at once. Hoffman seeds will pay you!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

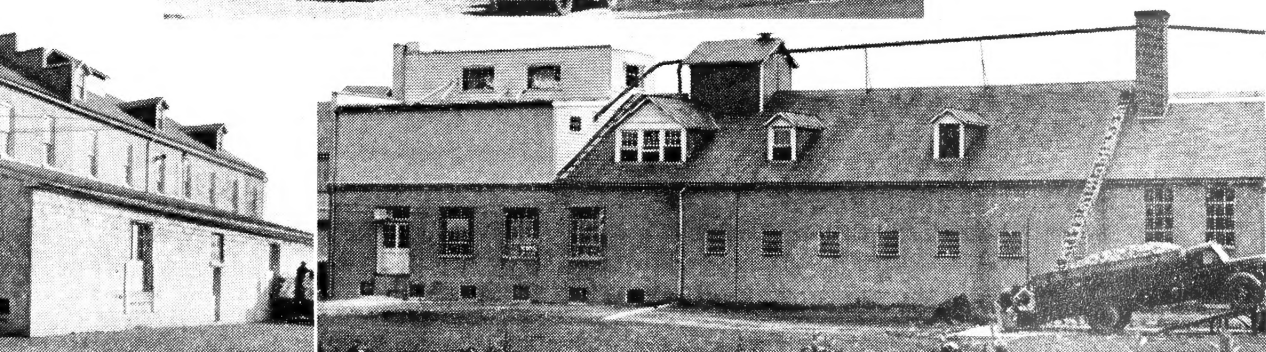
Branch Warehouse: Flemington, N. J.



Left—Main Hoffman seed warehouse, Landisville.

Top—Hoffman office building, Landisville.

Below—Seed corn drying and processing plant, Landisville.



Dependable

FOR BETTER CROPS



Hoffman Seeds
and **FUNK G HYBRIDS**